

The Daily Gazetteer.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 19 1737.

N^o 539.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

S I R,



S you have been the Means of conveying to the Publick several useful Papers relating to the *British Colonies in America*, I take this Liberty of lending you the inclosed, which you will find so impartially, so apparently calculated for the general Good, that I hope you will give it a Place in your Paper; and more especially at this Time, when it may be of the greatest Use, and you will oblige,

S I R, your Friend,

March 15, 1736.

A. X.

THE principal Design of this Kingdom, in settling and protecting our *American Colonies* at so great an Expence was, that they might supply us with those Commodities and rough Materials, that we were obliged to have from other Nations, at a very great Expence and Disadvantage to our Navigation, as well as to the Balance of our Trade; and how far they have answered that Design, I will just hint at.

THE *West India* Islands have, and do still, answer the great Design of their Settlement, in producing us Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, &c. to the great Benefit of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom. *South and North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and New England*, &c. has done the same, in producing Rice, Tobacco, Skins, Pitch, Tarr, Turpentine and Masts, &c. and therefore are of very great Importance to the Trade, the Navigation, and the Defence of this Kingdom: And these *Northern Colonies*, are still capable of being improved and rendered much more useful and advantageous to these Kingdoms, and to themselves likewise; by supplying us with Pig, and Sow, and Bar Iron, and Hemp; which are so absolutely necessary for the support of our Navy, as well as for the Supply of our Navigation in general, and for which we at present wholly depend on our *Northern Neighbours* for; and in Case of any Rupture or Misunderstanding with them, must be deprived of, to the very great Prejudice of our Manufactory; as was the Case in the Year 1717.

By the best Calculations we can make, we find that we import annually, about 20,000 Tons of foreign Iron, about 15,000 Tons of which we have from *Sweden*, which cost about 150,000 l. paid for chiefly in Money; most of our Manufactories there, being either prohibited, or having such Duties laid on them, as amounts to a Prohibition. And we find our Colonies Iron, in every respect, equal to *Sweden's* or any foreign Iron, and might, in Time, with proper Encouragement, be able to supply us with a sufficient Quantity of this so necessary a Commodity, and thereby render us independent of our *Northern Neighbours*, and with this Advantage also, that our Colonies will take from us our Woollen and other Manufactories in Payment; which will save this Nation at least 180,000 l. per Ann. that is now paid to Foreigners for Iron, and the Balance of Trade will be just so much the more in our Favour.

BESIDES, it will enable his Majesty's Subjects in these Colonies, to take off larger Quantities of Woollen and other Manufactories of this Kingdom, as well as make better Returns to our Merchants trading thither.

NOR can any Encouragement of this Nature, by any Means effect the Iron-works or Woodlands of this Kingdom, by interfering with *English* Iron, it being reported, upon several Trials at his Majesty's Courts, to be of the same Nature, and equal to the very best foreign Iron: The different Natures of the Iron made here, and what is made in our Colonies, will chiefly prevent any Apprehensions of that Nature; our home-made Iron being of a tender, effeminate Nature, and fit for — and chiefly consumed in Nails, and small Manufactories. Our Colonies Iron is of the same Nature, and is fit for such Uses as foreign Iron is fit for, and consequently, can only interfere with foreign Iron.

NEITHER can it ever be made and imported cheap enough to prejudice our home-made Iron, Labour being dear in the Colonies; besides, Freight and Charges upon bringing it hither, will greatly enhance the Price, and render it impossible to be sold at the Price of *English* Iron, or for a less than foreign Iron.

AND any Encouragement that can be given to the Importation of Pig and Bar Iron, from our own *American Colonies*, will be so far from encouraging any further manufacturing of Iron there, that might interfere with the Iron Manufactories of this Kingdom, that it would be the most effectual Means to divert them from it, by turning their Pursuits to Pig and Bar Iron; and those Iron Manufactories that are already set on Foot there, are very small, and are only to supply themselves with those Necessaries that they wanted, and had not Commodities to send Home for to Purchase them with; and the Iron chiefly manufactured in those Colonies into Nails, Tools, &c. is such Iron as they have from *Europe*, as *Spanish* and *Russia*, &c. and not of their own raising; so that finding them a Market for their own Bar Iron, can by no means encourage such manufacturing of Iron, as interfere with the Iron Manufactory of this Kingdom, but must have the contrary Effect.

AND it is my Opinion, no Method can be proposed to make our *American Colonies* more useful to this Kingdom, and to themselves, and to prevent them from falling into such Manufactories, as must interfere with the Iron Manufactories of this Kingdom, than by giving them such Encouragements as will put them upon raising and sending us rough Materials, as Pig, Sow, and Bar Iron, Hemp, &c. and such Encouragements must be by taking off the Duties on Pig and Bar Iron, or giving a Bounty, at least until the Colonies are engaged in the Affair; for it is evident, of what Service and Advantage the large Bounty on the Importation of Pitch and Tar, has been to the Nation in general, since the Year 1702, and might have the same good Effect on Iron, and might be at any Time withdrawn as soon as it was necessary.

AND, at the same Time, I would have those Colonies laid under proper Restraints, such as might prevent them from interfering with the Manufactories of this Kingdom, and perverting the Design of their Settlement; and what Restraints might be proper to lay them under, with respect to the Iron Manufactory, I cannot absolutely say; but my Opinion is, at the same Time that they are indulged with an Encouragement to send us Pig and Bar Iron, they may be restrained from having any Smiting Mills, &c. or Steel Furnaces; also, that there may be a Duty laid on all *Spanish* or other Iron or Steel they import from *Great Britain* or any other Parts of *Europe*, into any of our *American Colonies*, of at least 5 l. per Ton: This, I think, will effectually beat them out of those Manufactories at present complained of.

THE Bounty that is now subsisting for the Encouragement of the Importation of Hemp from our *American Colonies*, I believe was thought sufficient to have put those Colonies upon raising us Hemp sufficient for our Consumption, and so it would have infallibly done, if at the same time they had been restrained from importing Hemp from *Europe* upon such easy Terms: I say, if at the same Time a Duty of 5 l. per Ton, had been laid on all Hemp that should be shipped from *Europe*, that noble Bounty on Hemp, would have had its designed Effect; and, by this Time, the Colonies would have been able to have supplied themselves, and perhaps this Kingdom, with that so useful a Commodity.

BUT for want of that so necessary Restraint, that large Bounty has not had the least Effect, for ever since it was given, they have been every Year more and more sending for Hemp to *Europe*, and has increased their Ropery, by tempting our Ropemakers to remove thither; that now they send for some hundred Tons of Hemp per Ann. which is all work'd up by themselves, and prevents them taking the same Quantity of Cordage from us, so that so much Labour is annually lost to this Kingdom, besides great Numbers of Ropemakers that goes over every Year, and is a Loss to the Nation in Case of any Emergency, as much, nay more, than so many Seamen; and unless they are prevented from having *European*

Hemp, as they now have, they will Rival us in that Branch of Trade entirely, to the very great Loss of the Nation; besides, it will defeat the Design of the Legislature, in giving that large Bounty, in order to make those Colonies truly useful and beneficial to this Kingdom.

So that the whole Question seems to stand thus, Whether or no we ought supinely to continue in this precarious Dependence on the *Northern Powers*, for those Commodities so essentially necessary for our Navy, our Navigation, and our Manufactory, and which we must pay them for in Money, or give our own Subjects such Encouragements, as shall put them upon supplying us in our own Dominions, and in Return of our own Woollen and other Manufactories? Surely no *Englishman* can here hesitate a Moment, notwithstanding the Clamour of a Few, who think there is only a Possibility that thereby there Interests may be hurt; but I hope so great, so general a Good, is not to be diverted by the unreasonable Clamour of a few.

X.

Canterbury, March 16. A few Days ago a poor Woman that was troubled with Fits, was carried to a Workhouse in the Isle of Thanet; and when she arrived, a Person at the Workhouse, in order as 'tis supposed to effect a Cure, put her into a Room where a dead Corpse lay, then beat her, tied her to the dead Person, and left her, and coming to look after his Patient the next Morning, he found her dead. We hear the Man is since gone off.

Last Friday the Assizes ended at Rochester in and for the County of Kent, when three Men received Sentence of Death, viz. Matthew Paine for robbing John Clunn on the Highway in the Isle of Thanet, of 6 Pounds odd Money; John Curtis for murdering his Wife; and Thomas Hoadley for stealing about 40 s. in a Dwelling House: Which last is reprieved.

John Hunt, who stands charged with Felony in the County of Surry, is to be safely convey'd to the Common Gaol of the said County.

John Brady and James Maclean, two Smugglers, were severally convicted of assaulting the Custom-House Officers, and fin'd 13 s. 4 d. to remain in Gaol one Month, and until they find sufficient Sureties for their good Behaviour for three Years.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France.

King Stanislaus proposes to set out on the First of April for Lorain, and will be followed soon after by the Queen his Consort.

The Marquis de Fenelon, who was the French Ambassador in Holland, is returned to Paris.

Yesterday was held a Grand Council at St. James's, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was sworn in one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his Place accordingly on his Majesty's Left Hand.

His Grace the Duke of Athol and Lord Strange, was likewise sworn one of the Privy Council, and took his Place accordingly.

We hear that the Parliament have granted 50,000 l. for Repairing and Rebuilding the Ships of his Majesty's Navy for the ensuing Year.

The Corpse of M. Hartoff, a near Relation of Baron Hartoff, Secretary of his Majesty's Affairs for Hanover, who died on Wednesday last, is to be carried over in order to be interred there amongst his Ancestors.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Warren, Rector of Bow near Stratford, preach'd an excellent Sermon before the Honourable Trustees for establishing the new Colony, at Bow Church, Cheapside.

There were present the Earls of Egmont and Tyrconnel, Lord Percival, and several other Gentlemen and Clergy of that Society.

Last Tuesday Night the Assizes ended at East Grinstead for the County of Sussex, when one Serven was capitally convicted for Horse-stealing, and ordered for Execution. Twelve were sent to Transportation, and several acquitted.

On Wednesday last the Assizes began at Kingston upon Thames for the County of Surry, at which Place there were 83 Persons to be tried for divers Offences.

Yesterday in the Afternoon a Soldier belonging to the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, was found drowned in the Basin belonging to Chelsea Water Works in Hyde Park.

Yesterday Morning about One o'Clock, a Fire broke out at Mr. Harding's, a Distiller in Little Britain, which in a short Time consumed that House, and damaged two others. Two Women and a Child were burnt in the Flames, one of them a Niece to the Man of the House, and the other a Black Woman and her Child, who lately came from Jamaica.

Last Tuesday at the Board of Admiralty, 13 superannuated Sailors, worn out in the Service, were admitted into Greenwich Hospital.

Edmund Moreton Pleydall, Knight of the Shire for the County of Dorset, lies dangerous ill of the Gout.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Talbot took the Oaths and his Seat in the House of Peers.

Last Monday Night several Persons assembled together at Shepherds Bush, and stole away the Body of Maw the Soldier, who was executed at Tyburn for the Murder of Dubois, a Watchman, and afterwards was hung up in Chains with Moratt the Black.

Bank Stock 149. India No Price. South Sea 103 3-8ths. Old Annuity 113 5-8ths. New ditto, 113 1-4th. Three per Cent. 106 1-8th to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 116 1-8th to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 109. London Assurance 14 3-4ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 15 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 6 l. 14 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 3 l. 5 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 2 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallow 2 to 4 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 7-8ths to 2 per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 120.

This Day is Publish'd,
(Price One Shilling)

A Letter to the Author of a late Pamphlet entitled, *A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, occasioned by Disputing with a Quaker*. Containing the Answers which the Writer of that Letter thought and Ought to have given to the Quaker upon the several Heads in Dispute.

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Written by *Amor Omnis* Idem. Virg Georg Lib. 3. Printed for John Watts at the Printing-Office in Wild-Court near Lincoln's Inn-Fields, and sold by the Bookellers both of Town and Country.

And on Wednesday, March 23, will be Published, (To which is prefixed a Frontispiece representing KING CHARLES's Parting with his Children) **KING CHARLES the First. An Historical Tragedy:** Written in Imitation of Shakspeare: As it is now Acting at the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn-Fields, with great Applause.

*Quis talia fando
Temperet a lacrymis?* V. rg.

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- By ALBERTO RADDICATI Count de Passeran and de Cocconas, a Piemontese Exile now in Holland, a Christian Free-Thinker.
- Hæc arget Lupus, hæc Canis.* Hor. Sat. 2. lib. 2.
- Printed for H. GORMAN in Fleet-Street, and sold by the Booksellers and Pamphlet Shops.

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Advertisement concerning this Book.

This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published, many Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper, a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Antwerp, among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jesuits, being informed that he had purchased this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, soon after, to a Catholic Bookseller, by Name Van Eyke, that Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jesuits, replied, that it was only *The Rules of the Society*, he should not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that it was *The Secret Instructions of the Society*, the good Father, shrugging up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he law no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it most advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which they soon after did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which is there said to be taken from two Roman Catholics, Men of Credit.

LONDON

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Paternoster-Row.